

WEST Search History

DATE: Tuesday, March 25, 2003

<u>Set Name</u>	<u>Query</u>	<u>Hit Count</u>	<u>Set Name</u>
side by side			result set
<i>DB=USPT,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=OR</i>			
L1	phospholipid\$ adj5 micelle\$	259	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

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L1: Entry 93 of 259

File: USPT

Nov 30, 1999

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5994296 A

TITLE: Human mutant tissue factor compositions useful as tissue factor antagonists

Detailed Description Text (76):

Alternatively, according to another aspect of the present invention, mhuTF compositions are provided which comprise phospholipid micelle compositions which have mhuTF associated with phospholipid micelles such that the mhuTF factor is inserted into the micelle.

Detailed Description Text (97):

According to another aspect of the present invention, this reagent may be prepared by following methods for the preparation of vesicles and detergent-phospholipid mixed micelles from phospholipids by methods based on mechanical means, by removal of organic solvents, by detergent removal, and by size transformation as has been described by Lichtenberg et al, Methods of Biochemical Analysis, 33:337-462 (1988), and the disclosures of which are incorporated herein by reference.

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L1: Entry 108 of 259

File: USPT

Mar 30, 1999

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5888473 A

TITLE: Liposome compositions for boron neutron capture therapy and methods thereof

Detailed Description Text (5):

When phospholipid micelles are introduced into the blood stream, the micelles move to the specific locations of cancerous growth in the patient's body. To enhance movement of the phospholipid vesicles to the specific locations, positively charged phospholipid vesicles may first be introduced into the patient's blood stream to block the macrophages or other phagocytic cells in the patient's body. The positively charged molecules bound to such phospholipid vesicles may be an aminomannose or aminomannitol derivative of cholesterol. Concurrently or after a suitable period of time such as approximately one (1) hour, other phospholipid vesicles may be introduced into the patient's blood stream to move to the specific locations in the body. Such phospholipid vesicles may include cholesterol and may be neutral or may be positively charged as by the inclusion of a stearylamine or aminomannose or aminomannitol derivative of cholesterol or may be negatively charged as by the inclusion of a dicetyl phosphate.

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L1: Entry 185 of 259

File: USPT

Jul 12, 1994

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5329029 A

TITLE: Phosphatidylalkanolamine derivatives and their use in generating phospholipid conjugates

Brief Summary Text (5):

Phospholipids are amphiphilic in nature and have a propensity to form micelles and bilayers in an aqueous medium. The bilayers also form closed vesicles called liposomes which have been used to encapsulate molecules of biological interest, including drugs, proteins, vitamins and dyes. Functionalized liposomes are being actively investigated as vehicles for targeted drug delivery. Galactosylated phospholipids, for example, have been incorporated in liposomes and used to deliver the liposomes specifically to asialoglycoprotein receptors of the hepatic system (Haensler, J. and F. Schuber, Glycoconjugate J. 1991, 8, pp 116-124). Immunoliposomes, constructed by covalent conjugation of antibodies to the phospholipid moieties on the liposomal surface, have also shown promise in targeting liposomes to specific cell tissues (Nassander, U. K., P. A. Steerenber, H. Poppe, G. Storm, L. G. Poels, W. H. De Jong, D. J. A. Crommelin, Canc. Res. 1992, 52, pp 646-653, and Pinnaduwage, P. and L. Huang, Biochemistry 1992, 31, pp 2850-2855).

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L1: Entry 219 of 259

File: USPT

Nov 5, 1985

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4551449 A

TITLE: Avoidance of the immunosuppressive and antiproliferative effects of lipid emulsions

Brief Summary Text (3):

The need for an emulsifying agent in these clinically used lipid emulsions results from the fact that the oil (e.g., soybean, safflower) cannot be dissolved or suspended in the aqueous solution required for intravenous infusion. The use of lecithin, a phospholipid, to form a stable emulsion of the oil comes from the knowledge that when phospholipids are sonicated in aqueous solutions, they become micelles which remain in suspension and also can hold an oil in suspension. Other natural compounds, such as cholesterol, have also been used, in combination with phospholipids such as lecithin, in laboratory studies to form micelles, but cholesterol or other sterols have never been used as emulsifying agents in lipid emulsions for human i.v. infusion.